

# WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, February 04, 2003

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
L6	L5 and (agl1 or agl5)	4	L6
L5	L4 and plant	13740	L5
L4	ligni\$	22380	L4
L3	lignin\$	18145	L3
L2	L1 and lignin	4	L2
L1	agl1 or agl5	28	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS 6 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS  
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NEWS 9 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available  
NEWS 10 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload  
NEWS 11 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded  
NEWS 12 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment  
NEWS 13 Jul 22 USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;  
saved answer sets no longer valid  
NEWS 14 Jul 29 Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY  
NEWS 15 Jul 30 NETFIRST to be removed from STN  
NEWS 16 Aug 08 CANCERLIT reload  
NEWS 17 Aug 08 PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN  
NEWS 18 Aug 08 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced  
NEWS 19 Aug 19 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)  
now available on STN  
NEWS 20 Aug 19 IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded  
NEWS 21 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded  
NEWS 22 Aug 26 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced  
NEWS 23 Sep 03 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced  
NEWS 24 Sep 16 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file  
NEWS 25 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA  
NEWS 26 Oct 01 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985  
NEWS 27 Oct 21 EVENTLINE has been reloaded  
NEWS 28 Oct 24 BEILSTEIN adds new search fields  
NEWS 29 Oct 24 Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN  
NEWS 30 Oct 25 MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002  
NEWS 31 Nov 18 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT  
NEWS 32 Nov 25 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY  
NEWS 33 Dec 02 TIBKAT will be removed from STN  
NEWS 34 Dec 04 CSA files on STN  
NEWS 35 Dec 17 PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date  
NEWS 36 Dec 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content  
NEWS 37 Dec 17 Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN  
NEWS 38 Dec 30 ISMEC no longer available  
NEWS 39 Jan 13 Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS  
NEWS 40 Jan 21 NUTRACEUT offering one free connect hour in February 2003  
NEWS 41 Jan 21 PHARMAML offering one free connect hour in February 2003  
NEWS 42 Jan 29 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX,  
ENERGY, INSPEC

NEWS EXPRESS January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),

AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002

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=> file agricola caplus biosis

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FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 16:45:24 ON 04 FEB 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:45:24 ON 04 FEB 2003

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=> s agl1 or agl5

L1 88 AGL1 OR AGL5

=> s l1 and ligni?

L2 1 L1 AND LIGNI?

=> d ti

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI Use of ectopic expression of the AGL8 gene to control lignin biosynthesis in transgenic plants

=> d pi

L2	ANSWER 1 OF 1	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2003	ACS	
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 6410826	B1	20020625	US 1999-339998	19990625
	US 2002194647	A1	20021219	US 2001-978382	20011015
	US 2003005481	A1	20030102	US 2001-978740	20011015

=> s l1 and transgenic

L3 22 L1 AND TRANSGENIC

=> dup rem l3  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3  
L4 18 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI Feed additive .alpha.-galactosidase over-prodn. with **transgenic**  
filamentous fungi

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI Use of ectopic expression of the AGL8 gene to control lignin biosynthesis  
in **transgenic** plants

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Expression of an antisense GIGANTEA (GI) gene fragment in  
**transgenic** radish causes delayed bolting and flowering.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Influence of Agrobacterium strain, culture medium, and cultivar on the  
transformation efficiency of Vitis vinifera L.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI Modification of flowering time in Osteospermum ecklonis L. by CONSTANS  
gene

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI A method for controlling endosperm size and development in  
**transgenic** plants with attenuating genomic imprinting

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Seed plants characterized by delayed seed dispersal.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Seed plants characterized by delayed seed dispersal.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
TI Improvement of transformation frequency of rice mediated by Agrobacterium

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Optimizing the transformation efficiency for flax.

=> d 3 kwic

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Expression of an antisense GIGANTEA (GI) gene fragment in  
**transgenic** radish causes delayed bolting and flowering.

AB A late-flowering **transgenic** radish has been produced by the  
expression of an antisense GIGANTEA (GI) gene fragment using a floral-dip  
method. Twenty-five plants. . .

ORGN . . .  
Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Rhizobiaceae: Gram-Negative  
Aerobic Rods and Cocci, Eubacteria, Bacteria, Microorganisms

ORGN Organism Name  
Agrobacterium tumefaciens (Rhizobiaceae): gene vector, strain-  
**AGL1**; Raphanus sativus var. longipinnatus [radish]  
(Cruciferae): cold-sensitive long-day plant, cultivar-Jin Ju Dae Pyong,  
late-flowering, seed, **transgenic**, vegetable crop

ORGN Organism Superterms  
Angiosperms; Bacteria; Dicots; Eubacteria; Microorganisms; Plants;  
Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

=> d 3 ab

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB A late-flowering **transgenic** radish has been produced by the expression of an antisense GIGANTEA (GI) gene fragment using a floral-dip method. Twenty-five plants were dipped into a suspension of *Agrobacterium* carrying a 2.5 kb antisense GI gene fragment from *Arabidopsis*, along with the *gusA* and *bar* reporter genes, all under the control of a CaMV 35S promoter. From a total of 1462 seeds harvested from these floral-dipped plants, 16 Basta-resistant T1 plants were found to have GUS activity (transformation efficiency of 1.1%). Southern analysis confirmed the integration of one or two copies of the *gusA* gene in these herbicide-resistant plants. Expression of the GI gene in T1 plants was much reduced compared to both wildtype plants and plants transformed with pCambia3301 (positive control). In the progenies of eleven T1 plants analysed (T2 generation), all lines showed a significant delay in both bolting and flowering times compared to wildtype and positive control plants, and that, the level of GI transcript was inversely proportional to the time of bolting and flowering. At a maximum, bolting and flowering times were delayed by 17 and 18 days respectively, compared to wildtype plants (in positive control plants, the delay was 23 and 26 days, respectively). Ten of the 11 lines exhibited a significant reduction in plant height compared to wildtype and positive control plants. This study provides evidence that down-regulation of the GI gene by co-suppression could delay bolting in a cold-sensitive long-day (LD) plant. Production of late-flowering germplasms of radish may allow this important crop to be cultivated over an extended period and also provide further food to the famine countries of S/E Asia.

=> d 7 pi

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

PI US 6288305 September 11, 2001

=> d 5 ab

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB Altered onset of flowering in crop plants can be achieved by modifying the expression of flowering-time genes. In a few cases, these genes can change the flowering time of species unrelated to the plant from which they were isolated. We pursued this strategy in order to modify the flowering characteristics of the ornamental plant *Osteospermum ecklonis*. The flowering-time gene *CONSTANS* (CO) from *Arabidopsis thaliana* Landsberg erecta was the candidate in our work. This choice was based on literature demonstrating that *A. thaliana transgenic* plants contg. extra copies of the CO gene flower earlier than wild type plants, suggesting that CO expression is sufficient to trigger flowering irresp. of day length. The CO cDNA was cloned in the expression vector pGREEN under the control of the constitutive promoter 35S. Genetic transformation of leaf tissue was performed using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain AGL1. CO constitutive expression was detected in a checked **transgenic** clone. The flowering performance of potted **transgenic** plants was monitored in the greenhouse in comparison to control plants. 35SCO plants produced 30% more flowers than control, retained their ability to flower in June when control plants entered vegetative phase and were still able to produce new flower buds in August.

=> d 11-18 ti

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 18 AGRICOLA

DUPLICATE 2

TI Effect of exogenous calcium on *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated gene

transfer in Hevea brasiliensis (rubber tree) friable calli.

- L4 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3  
TI Agrobacterium-mediated transformation of Australian rice cultivars Jarrah and Amaroo using modified promoters and selectable markers
- L4 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI Development of a highly regenerable germplasm and genetic transformation of alfalfa
- L4 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI Use of the AGL8 gene to increase fruit size
- L4 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI **Transgenic** plants expressing the Arabidopsis AGL8 gene and showing delayed dehiscence of seed pods
- L4 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 4  
TI Agrobacterium-mediated transformation of lavandin (Lavandula x intermedia Emeric ex Loiseleur)
- L4 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
TI Studies on genetic transformation of apple
- L4 ANSWER 18 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Expression of erythropoietin gene in tomato.

=> d 14 ab

- L4 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AB **Transgenic** filamentous fungi bioengineered to overproduce .alpha.-galactosidase are disclosed. Thus, the Trichoderma reesei gene **agl1** .alpha.-galactosidase gene was fused to the cellobiohydrolase gene cbh1 promoter and terminator. T. reesei with this construct integrated into the genome secreted .alpha.-galactosidase into the growth medium. Ferment. of the transformed organism produces .alpha.-galactosidase in the supernatant that is at a level of at least 20 IU/mL. Use of soybean hulls as an inducer increases the amt. of .alpha.-galactosidase produced. The supernatant is filtered and concd. to produce a liq. product that may be added to feed and food to improve conversion. The liq. conc. may be dried, for example by spray drying, to produce a dried .alpha.-galactosidase product with an extended shelf life.

=> d 14 ab

- L4 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
AB A method of using the AGL8 (AGAMOUS-LIKE 8) gene of Arabidopsis thaliana to increase or decrease seed or fruit size is described. The method may also be applicable to other floral identity genes from Arabidopsis or other flowering plants. Expression of the AGL8 gene from the strong 35S promoter in **transgenic** A. thaliana resulted in increased seed size. AGL8-deficient mutants generated by transposon mutagenesis showed smaller seed size.

=> d 14 pi

- L4 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
- | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9900503 | A1   | 19990107 | WO 1998-US13249 | 19980626 |
- W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,

DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,  
 KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,  
 NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,  
 UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,  
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,  
 CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 AU 9881686 A1 19990119 AU 1998-81686 19980626  
 EP 1002087 A1 20000524 EP 1998-931603 19980626  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, FI  
 US 6229068 B1 20010508 US 1998-105652 19980626

=> d 14 au

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 IN Yanofsky, Martin F.; Martienssen, Robert; Ferrandiz, Cristina; Gu, Qing

=> d 14 kwic

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 AB . . . floral identity genes from Arabidopsis or other flowering plants.  
 Expression of the AGL8 gene from the strong 35S promoter in  
**transgenic** A. thaliana resulted in increased seed size.  
 AGL8-deficient mutants generated by transposon mutagenesis showed smaller  
 seed size.  
 IT Gene, plant  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological  
 study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (AGL5, interaction with AGL8 gene of; use of AGL8 gene to  
 increase fruit size)  
 IT Proteins, specific or class  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological  
 study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (gene AGL5, interaction with AGL8 protein of; use of AGL8  
 gene to increase fruit size)  
 IT Proteins, specific or class  
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological  
 study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC  
 (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (gene AGL8, in regulation of seed and fruit size, interaction with  
 AGL5 protein of; use of AGL8 gene to increase fruit size)

=> s lignin and transgenic

L5 489 LIGNIN AND TRANSGENIC

=> s l5 and agl5

L6 1 L5 AND AGL5

=> d ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS  
 TI Use of ectopic expression of the AGL8 gene to control **lignin**  
 biosynthesis in **transgenic** plants

=> s l5 and (increas? or enhanc?)

L7 175 L5 AND (INCREAS? OR ENHANC?)

=> s l7 and plant?

L8 161 L7 AND PLANT?

=> s l8 and agl1

L9 1 L8 AND AGL1

=> d ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI Use of ectopic expression of the AGL8 gene to control **lignin** biosynthesis in **transgenic plants**

=> d l8 1-5 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Altered **lignin** structure and resistance to pathogens in spi 2-expressing tobacco **plants**.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Decomposition in soil of tobacco **plants** with genetic modifications to **lignin** biosynthesis.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Rerouting the **plant** phenylpropanoid pathway by expression of a novel bacterial enoyl-CoA hydratase/lyase enzyme function.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Overexpression of the endogenous peroxidase-like gene spi 2 in **transgenic** Norway spruce **plants** results in **increased** total peroxidase activity and reduced growth.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Elucidation of new structures in lignins of CAD- and COMT-deficient **plants** by NMR.

=> d ab

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB The present invention provides methods of selectively controlling **lignin** biosynthesis in **plants** such that lignification is limited or **increased** as needed. The invention provides, for example, a method of reducing lignification in a vascular **plant** by ectopically expressing a nucleic acid mol. encoding an AGL8-like gene product in the **plant**, whereby lignification is reduced due to ectopic expression of the nucleic acid mol. An AGL8-like gene product useful in the invention can have, for example, substantially the amino acid sequence of an AGL8 ortholog such as that of Arabidopsis. The AGL8 gene may be used in combination with the **AGL1** or AGL5 genes to alter patterns of lignification. All three genes encode bHLH transcription factors. The AGL8 gene may be expressed from the promoters of the **AGL1** and AGL5 genes. Expression of the AGL8 gene from the 35S promoter in Arabidopsis thaliana reduced the level of lignification in all tissues examd. Inactivation of the AGL8 gene **increased** overall lignification and an AGL5,AGL8 double mutant showed low levels of lignification. AGL8 appears to limit lignification and **AGL1** and AGL5 promote it.

=> d au

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

IN Yanofsky, Martin F.; Liljegren, Sarah; Ferrandiz, Cristina



=> d 18 ab

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 161 AGRICOLA

AB The physiological role of the Norway spruce [*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.] spi 2 gene, encoding a defense-related cationic peroxidase was examined in **transgenic** tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.). Expression of spi 2, under control of the 35S promoter, in tobacco **plants** resulted in higher total peroxidase activities. The phenotype of the spi 2-transformed lines was normal. The spi 2-transformed lines displayed **lignin** levels similar to levels in the control line, but with some alteration in **lignin** histochemistry and structure. These changes were associated with reduced flexibility of the tobacco stems. The defense against pathogenic microorganisms was altered in the **transgenic** tobacco **plants** compared with control **plants**. High peroxidase activities **increased** the susceptibility to the pathogenic oomycete *Phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotianae*, but **increased** the ability of the tobacco **plants** to suppress growth of the pathogenic bacterium *Erwinia carotovora*.

=> d 18 4 ab

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 161 AGRICOLA

AB Peroxidases constitute a large family of proteins found in all higher **plants**. Owing to the complexity of the peroxidase isoenzyme family it has been difficult to assess the precise function of individual peroxidase enzymes. In this work we have studied the effects of an endogenous peroxidase-like gene from Norway spruce [*Picea abies* (L.) Karst], spi 2, on the development and growth of Norway spruce somatic embryo **plants**. Embryogenic cells of Norway spruce transformed with spi 2 under control of the maize ubi-1 promoter showed up to 40 times higher total peroxidase activity than the control cells; regenerated **plants** overexpressing spi 2 showed an **increased** total peroxidase activity. Based on these results and the overall sequence similarity with cationic peroxidases we conclude that spi 2 encodes a peroxidase. Overexpression of spi 2 resulted in **increased** sensitivity to stress, leading to a reduction in epicotyl formation and in height growth compared with control **plants**. The **plants** overexpressing spi 2 also showed a deeper phloroglucinol staining but similar levels of Klason **lignin**.

=> d 18 6-10 ti

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Downregulation of caffeic acid 3-O-methyltransferase and caffeoyl CoA 3-O-methyltransferase in **transgenic** alfalfa: impacts on **lignin** structure and implications for the biosynthesis of G and S **lignin**.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Simultaneous down-regulation of caffeic/5-hydroxy ferulic acid-O-methyltransferase I and cinnamoyl-coenzyme A reductase in the progeny for cross between tobacco lines homozygous for each transgene. Consequences for **plant** development and **lignin** synthesis.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI A small decrease of plastid transketolase activity in antisense tobacco transformants has dramatic effects on photosynthesis and phenylpropanoid metabolism.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Activation tagging identifies a conserved MYB regulator of phenylpropanoid

biosynthesis.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 161 AGRICOLA

TI Lignification in **transgenic** poplars with extremely reduced  
caffeic acid O-methyltransferase activity.

=> dis his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:45:11 ON 04 FEB 2003)

FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:45:24 ON 04 FEB 2003

L1 88 S AGL1 OR AGL5  
L2 1 S L1 AND LIGNI?  
L3 22 S L1 AND TRANSGENIC  
L4 18 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L5 489 S LIGNIN AND TRANSGENIC  
L6 1 S L5 AND AGL5  
L7 175 S L5 AND (INCREAS? OR ENHANC?)  
L8 161 S L7 AND PLANT?  
L9 1 S L8 AND AGL1

=> s l8 and (agaomous or agaomous-like or agl)

L10 0 L8 AND (AGAOMOUS OR AGAOMOUS-LIKE OR AGL)

=> s l8 and (agamous or agamous-like or agl)

L11 1 L8 AND (AGAMOUS OR AGAMOUS-LIKE OR AGL)

=> d ti

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI Use of ectopic expression of the AGL8 gene to control **lignin**  
biosynthesis in **transgenic plants**